THE CITIZEN.

Del., Lack, and Western R. R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch. Leave Glenridge-6 06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.30, 10.37, 11 37, a.m., 12.43, 1.43, 3.33, 4.42, 5.27, 6.13, 6 37, 8.18, 9 43, 11.08 p. m. 12.37 a. m. Leave Bloomfield -6.08, 6,49, 7.19, 7,56, *8.32, 19, 10, 85, 11, 39, a m, 12, 46, 1, 45, 3, 35, 4, 44, 29, 6, 15, 6, 59, 8, 20, 9, 45, 11, 10, p m, 12, 39, a m. Leave Watsessing-6.10, 7.21, 7.58, 9.21, 10.41, 11.41 a.m. 52.49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.187.02, 8.23, 44, 11, 12 p.m., 12-41 a.m. . Does not stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK. beave Barclay Street—6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.35, 1.70 a.m., 1240, 41.30, 2.10 3.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.30, 6.20, s.30, 10.00, 11,30 p m. Leave Newark for Bloomfield 6.20, 6.40, 7.15 13, 5.26, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 9.03, 10.38 p.m. 12.08 a.m. Saturdays only Nors-Leave Christopher street 5 minutes

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Sunday Trains from New York, 2 00 A M and 45 C M. Sunday Trains from New York, via

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Women of the Harem.

One of the conditions upon which woman enters the harem, says General Lew Wallace in his new lecture, is that she gives up all family ties and connections with the outside world. While polygamy is permitted in Turkey, not more than 5 per cent of his majesty's Moslem subjects have harems. General Wallace depicts in a humorous vein the curiosity of American women to visit the harems. They always have a great desire to see the poor crea tures at home and devise some means to raise them from their degraded con dition. After a visit many of these ladies change their minds about the fearful fate of the Turkish /women The Turkish ladies assemble in a com mon reception room richly furnished

They are attended by a throng of slaves, white and black, who do their bidding. The mistresses of these harems wear costomes which the speak er, after apologizing for his deficiency on the subject of feminine apparel, un dertook to describe. Their clothing is of the richest material. Of the gener al intelligence of these women their American sisters do not speak in flat tering terms. The conversation of the Turkish women and their visitors nearly always runs about this way.

"Where are you from ?" inquire the luxuriant wives of the Mahometans.

"From America."

"Where is America?" "It's over the ocean."

"Do you ever go out there without wearing veils? Aren't you ashamed before the men?"

"We don't pay any attention to the

It is the general opinion that ladies of the harem are prisoners. This is merely a delusion. Every Turkish woman has her own quarters and her own slaves to wait upon her. She can take a ride whenever she wishes, and wears what she pleases without any interference. The Turkish headdress is, with due deference to the style of Paris and New York, the most becoming of any in the world. It makes the homeliest women handsome, and the hand-

some angelic. The Turkish women are, next to our own American women the most beautiful I have ever seen. Glimpses of them can be caught on Friday, the Turkish Sunday, or from their carriages. They do their own shopping. It is theirs to buy as they please and their husbands to pay for it. It is incorrect to say that there is no home life among the Turks. Laying aside the tie of husband and wife, there remains that almost as dearparent and child. The residents of the harem, which means a sacred or secret place, are passionately devoted to their children, upon whom they can

Hebrew Genealogy as a Historic

shower all the tenderness of a woman's

Adam was contemporary with eight generations of his descendants. Noah was contemporary with all of these but two, Seth and Enoch. Both Noah and Shem were contemporary with Lamech and Methuselah

Lamorh died five years before the floot, when Noah was 595 and Shem was 93 years of age, A. M. 1551, and Methuselah four years later, A. M. Lani

Meses, born 2413, and dving 2553 A. M., could have had the facts of creation fifth hand from Adam; viz. I From Adam, aged 930, to Methoselob his contempory, 243, and Launcell, 56 years.

2. From Methuselah, aged 969, and Lamech, aged 777, to Noah his contemporary, 595 years, and Shem, 93

3. From Shem, aged 600, and Eber, 464, to Abram his contemporary, 150 years, Isaac, 50 years and Jacob, 15

4. From Isaac, aged 180, to Jacob his contemporary, 120 years, and Levi, 33 years.

5. From Levi, aged 137, and Joseph, 110, to Kohath his contemporary, 112 years, and Amram, 40 years, and Jochobed, the mother of Moses.

Eber, great-grandson and long con temporary with Shem, outlived six generations of his decendents; viz., Peleg, 191 years; Rue, 161 years Nahor, 190 years; Terah, 104 years; and Abram, 4 years; and was, for some years, the only surviving ancestor of Abram and Isaac.

Thus traditional history developed

in the family of Abram. Moses died at the age of 120, A. M 2553. The age of man shortened from that time, and the period known as that of Divine Revelation succeeded. The neccessity for long overlapping lives no longer existed. Earth herself is now surrendering her buried treasures of fact to confirm the text of the centuries. - Gen. H. B. Carrington,

The Human Family.

The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface so that there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000; 000 densely crowded; on an average, 120 to the square mile.

In Europe there are 350,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile,not so crowded, bot everywhere dense and at all points overpopulated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000, 000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,-000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race, 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 800,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 260,000,000 have what can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round,—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known-down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three fifths of the whole, or

Complex Family Relations. The way people can mix up themselves and their relatives in the matter of marriage was perhaps never better illustrated than in the case of a backwoods Maine family, of which a correspondent writes:

A father, son and grandson married

That looks simple enough, dosen't

It hasen't dawned on you yet. Well, see here: 1. Amos, the father married Abi-

2. Benjamin, son of Amos, mar-

3. Charles, son of Benjamin, married Caroline.

What then? Amos is brother to his son. Amos is grandfather to his daughter. Amos is grandfather to his sister. Amos is father to his grandson.

Amos is his own grandfather, his own son and brother-in-law to himself. Benjamin is brother to his father. Benjamin is brother to his son. Benjamin is brother to his mother. Benjamin is brother to his daughter.

Benjamin is the son of his sister. Benjamin is the husband of his sis-Charles is brother to his father. Charles is brother to his grandfather.

Charles is brother to his mother. Charles is brother to his grand-Charles is grandnephew to his moth-

Charles is grandnephew to his wife. Charles is grandchild to his aunt. Charles is married to another aunt. Charles is the son of his aunt. Charles is the husband of his sister.

"Paint the Town Red."

Apropos of the slang phrase "to paint the town red," a well known politician relates the following episode:

Mr. C- represented a rural constituency in Congress, and he wanted to be Senator. His opportunity came one day, and when he found that his name had been balloted for in the Leg- lost, the whole world is lost !- Haw-

the State capital to keep his eye on things. When at last it was announced that he had triumphed in the contest, he rushed to a telegraph office, and in, the mad enthusiasm of the moment sent this message to his family: "Elected! Hooray! Paint my old home red." He staid at the capital for about a week, celebrating his good fortune, and then returned to his rustic seclu sion. On alighting from the train he was half dazzled by a scarlet glare that appeared above the apple-trees of his

"What's happened to the house!" he asked in amazement.

"Nothing," replied one of his fel low-townsmen; "only you telegraphed us to paint your old home red and we've done it. Here's the bill.

They had painted the house, and barn, and pens, and hennery, and sta bles-in fact, there was hardly a stick on the premises that had not been painted a jubilant red. - Harper's.

The "Tongue Guard Associa-

The Tongue Guard Society is one where the members pledge themselves to give one penny to its treasury every time they speak disparagingly of another person. The money thus rais ed is for the benefit of the poor. It was organized the last year in Hart ford, Conn., and at once became pop ular, and several others have been organized for the same purpose in that vicinity. It would be well to make it

CONSTITUTION OF THE TONGUE GUARD SO-

"If aught good thou canst not say · Of thy brother, foe or friend, Take thou then the silent way,

Lest in word thou shouldst offend. Article 1. The name of this association shall be the Tongue Guard Asso-

Article 2. Any person may become a member of this society by signing the constitution and conforming to its

Article 3. We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to endeavor to speak no evil of any one.

Article 4. Should we, however, through carelessness break our pledge, we agree for each and every offense to pay one cent. The money so forfeited to be placed in a box reserved for this purpose, and to be expended semi-annually for charitable objects.

Article 5. We also agree to use our best endeavors to increase the member ship of the society in our town, and to assist in organizing societies in other

Article 6. It is, however, understood that when called upon to give our opinion of the character of another, it shallbe done in truth, remembering in what we say the Scripture injunction, Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."—Hartford Times.

A Cure for Gossip.

What is a cure for gossip? Culture, There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good natured people talk about their neighbors because and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As I write, there come to me pictures of different young ladies. I have seen them at home; have met them at the library; coming to and from the bookstore with a fresh volume in their hands. They are full of what they have seen and read They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are interested. They are inter ested in art; love to talk about a water color sketch, or a new piece of music

After a delightful hour with such women one feels stimulated and refreshed, and during the whole evening or hour, as it may be, not a neighbor's garment was soiled by so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something and were anxious to know more. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which grew out of their knowledge and their culture. There are neighborhoods in which it rages like an epidemic. Churches are split in pieces by it; neighbors are made enemies by it for life. The cure is not difficult. We have agricultural papers, religious, scientific, political papers. devoted to every interest, great and small. Surely if reading is a cure (certainly a help) there is food for all tastes in this direction. With the mind and brain bankrupt for the want of something to busy one's self with -about these spring up the temptation to gossip; and there is such a

Courier-Journal ALL IN ALL. The whote question of eternity is staked there. If a single one of those helpless little ones be islature, he left his farm and went to | thorne, "Our Old Home."

thing as it becoming chronic-practi-

just starting in life, beware of it .-

GLUTTONS OF BYGONE DAYS.

Some Distinguished Cases of Tremendon Appetites-From the Becards. Elizabeth Charlotte, the Duchess of Orleans, writing under date of Dec. 5, 1718, dauphin, and the Duc de Berri were enormous enters. I have often seen the king eat four plates of different kinds of soup, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a dish of salad, two thick slices of ham, mutton flavored with garlic, a plateful of pastry and finish his repast with fruit and hard boiled eggs." There was a good old German from Wittemberg, where my Lord Hamlet attended the university. who had a fine faculty for storing away provender. His case is well attested For a wager he would est a whole sheep or a whole pig or put out of sight a bushel of cherries, stones and all. He lived until he was about 80 years of age, a great portion of the time supporting himself by exhibiting the peculiarity of his appetite, which, to say the least, must have been a very eccentric one. Thus, he would chew glass, earthenware and flint into small fragments. He had an especial preference for caterpillars, mice and birds, and when these were not procurable he would content himself with mineral substances. Once he put down his "maw and gulf" a pen, the ink and the sand pounce and he would have gobbled the inkstand, too, had he not been

restrained. Taylor, the water poet, tells of Nicholas Wood, of the county of Kent, in England, who was a tolerably good trencherman. On one occasion he got away with a whole sheep; at another time with several rabbits; at a third with three dozen pigeons—well grown pigeons, not squabs; again with eighteen yards of black puddings, and on other occasions 60 pounds of cherries and three pecks of damsons. Dr. Copland, in speaking of two children who had wonderful appetites, the youngest, 7 years old, being the worst, said: "The quantity of food devoured by her was astonishing. Everything that could be laid hold of, even in its raw state, was seized upon most greedily. Other articles, an uncooked rabbit, half a pound of candles and some butter, were taken at one time. The mother stated that this little girl, who was apparently in good health otherwise, took more food, if she could possibly obtain it, than the rest of her family, consisting of six beside her-

A trifle over a hundred years ago a London youth ate five pounds of shoulder of lamb and two quarts of green peas in fifty minutes; and a Polish soldier, who was presented at the court of Saxony, succeeded in one day in getting outside of twenty pounds of beef and half a roast calf, with the appropriate "fixings." When George III was king, a watchmaker's apprentice, 19 years of age, in three-quarters of an hour devoured a leg of pork weighing six pounds and a proportionate quantity of pease pudding, washing all down with a pint of brandy, taken in two "tots." The tall Nick Davenport, the actor, is known to have eaten a seven pound turkey at a single sitting. Instances of depraved appetite are numerous, and men have been known to swallow fire, swords, spiders, flies, toads, serpents, cotton, hair, paper, wood. cinders, sand, earth, clay, chalk, flint, musket balls and earthen ware. One man could swallow billiard balls and gold

In the New York medical journals for 1822 a record is made of a man who could swallow clasp knives with impunity. One day he overdid the business by swallowing fourteen and it killed him, which well it might. In 1870, in England, two men of Wiltshire wagered with each other as to which could consume the greatest quantity of food in the shortest space of time. One of them blotted from existence six pounds and a half of rabbit, a loaf of bread and two pounds of cheese in a quarter of an hour, and he was so pleased with the approbation he received from the bystanders that he finished off with a beefsteak, a pint and a half of gir and a half pint of brandy.-Good House

The Railway Postal Clerk. Now the train starts. The postal clerk

has been pulling heavy pouches around or throwing letters into the boxes for half an hour, and if he is unused to the work his muscles, begin to feel tired. But he must not quit or take rest, even for a moment, because his labor has just begun. He must brace himself up and enter upon a desperate game of follow my leader—the leader being a man who has been in the service for years and has worked himself up from an apprentice to the high and mighty office of chief clerk in charge of the car, whose power is for the time as absolute as that of the czar of all the Russias. As the train dashes along all these clerks must continue their work, now made 100 per cent. harder by the swaying of the car. They must brace themselves first one way and then another, always keeping up that ceaseless throw, throw, throw, not for one hour or two, but for eight or ten hours, taking on additional pouches as the train flies through the country at a breakneck speed, and throwing off other pouches as the stations are passed, all the while in a state of uncertainty as to whether the pouch knocked out the small boy stand-

ing on the station platform, or landed in the middle of the cornfield near by. The train does not stop at any but important towns, and the postal clerks must take chances on the pouch they throw off to the rural postmaster striking the ground anywhere within a quarter of a mile of him. By the time the clerk has Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Grafton, Cleveland, as the case may be, and having been kept in a violent motion, legs, arms and mind, all the time, it is only reasonable to suppose that he feels tired, and he does.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Silence That was Grand. "It was so still in the hall," said Dobbins, speaking of the concert, "that you could have heard a pin drop." "Was there a large audience?" asked Peterby. "The house was half full." "Is that all? Hum! you eught to hear the silence there when there is a full house. Oh, it's something grand!"-Tid Bits.

To Drink or Not to Drink. "Yes," says Jenkins, "I am one of those cllows that can drink or let it alone. When I am where it is I can drink; when I am where it is not I can 'et it alone." -Detroit Free Press.

Cancer a Local Disease. Cancer is essentially a local disease and can be cured by operation, in spite of recarrence. Operation, when it does not cure prolongs life and diminishes the cally incurable. Let the young, those total amount of suffering. Operations should be repeated as often as there is any chance of entirely removing recurrent growths. The earlier and the more thoroughly the operation is performed the better. The disease, when it recurs, is generally of a milder type than that of the original growth, less painful and less exhausting. Antiseptic surgery makes more radical operations possible, with better ultimate results than formerly obJewelry and Silver Ware.

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Legal Notices.

Essex County Orphans' Court. OTICE OF SALE .- In the Matter of the Partit on of the lands of William Durr, deceased. y virtue of an order entered in the above-stated matter on the ithird day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, we shall sell at public vendue at the premises hereinafter de-scribed, situate in the Township of Bloomfield, in said county, on the i wenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at two o'clock in the afternoon. all the following described land and premises, with the appurtenances, being the same described in said order, that is to say: Being on the northerly side of a road running from the west side of the road leading from Bloomfield to Stone House Plains. Beginning at the south-west corner of a lot conveyed by one Archibald Moor and wife by deed to Israel C. Ward, from thence along said Israel C. Ward's line north seventeen degrees east one hundred and eighteen feet to the line of Z phar Crane's land; thence along his line north seventy-three degrees and thirty minutes west sixty feet; thence south seventeen degrees west one hundred and eighteen feet to said road; thence along the northerly side thereof

south seventy-three degrees and thirty minutes east sixty feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said William Durr by Frederick, A. Fickert and wife by deed dated April 1, 1869, and recorded in Book H 14 of bestelling for Keep County on page 455 bestelling. Deeds for Essex County, on pages 463, &c.; J. M. NARDIELLO, FRANK FLANNIGAN, Commissioners. MASTER'S SALE,—In Chancery of New Jersey
- Between Mary Alice Roach, complaining,

and Charles Callin and others, defendants. In par-By virtue of a decree of sale made in the above stated cause, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, direct ing me, Andrew Kirkpatrick, one of the Special Masters of the said Court of Chancery, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the remises, on Morday, the fourteenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and fiv o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: At two o'cleck'in the afternoon of said day all that tract o'cleck in the afternoon of said day all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, in the county of Ess x and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the west line of the road leading from Bloomfield to Stone House Plains, at the northwest corner of the tract of land allotted to Mrs. Bridget Callin as a portion of her dower interest in the real estate of James Callin, deceased; from thence running (1) along her line north fifty-six and one-half degrees west one hundred and ten feet; thence (2) still along her land south thirty-three and one-half degrees west sixty-seven teet and eight inches to the nor herly sixty-seven teet and eight inches to the nor herly ine of land late of Robert M. Hening; along his line north forty-four degrees and thirty-seven minutes west about seventy-five feet to an angle in said line; thence (4) still along the same north seventy-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west five hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence (5) still along the same north seventy-nine degrees forty minutes west seventy-six feet; thence (6) still along the same north seventy-two degrees forti-five minutes west about eight hundred and sixty five feet to the east line of Ridgewood avenue; thence (7) along the east line of Ridgewood avenue north twenty-four degrees ten minutes east two hundred and sixty feet to the south line of lard formerly of William Parsons; thence (8) along his line south seventy two and one-half degrees east about seventeen hundred feet to the west side of

place of beginning. Containing nine and three-quarter acres of land, be the same more or less. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.
Dated November 19, 1886.
ANDREW KIRKPATRICE, HALSEY M. BARRETT, Solr.

the said Pater-on road; thence (9) along said line of said road south thirty-three and one-half de grees west two hundred and fity-eight feet to the

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Dated Fec. 29, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscriber, Administratrix of Charles C. Graves, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surro gate and reported for settlement to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, on Monday, the seventh day of March next. ELIZABETH GRAVES.

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